

DAUGHTER UNVEILS GREELEY STATUE

Throng Pays Tribute to "Great Seer's" Memory at Chappaqua.

SPEAKERS PRAISE HIS ACHIEVEMENTS

Bronze Figure, Which Cost \$22,000, Was Erected by Historical Society.

On the Old Pine Bridge Revolutionary Road, at Chappaqua, the monument to Horace Greeley erected by the Chappaqua Historical Society was unveiled yesterday, the 100th anniversary of his birth.

The statue, which is of life size, in bronze, stands on a pedestal of polished granite facing the railroad station, but the gaze of the great seer, as Mr. Greeley was characterized by the speakers yesterday, seems to travel over the station to the "concrete barn" he built on his country estate on the ridge beyond.

Two thousand people stood in the chilly rain with bare heads yesterday to do honor to Mr. Greeley, as his daughter, Mrs. Gabrielle Greeley Clendenin, drew aside the American flag that unveiled the statue to their gaze.

The unveiling followed a prayer by her husband, the Rev. Dr. Frank Montrose Clendenin.

Dr. Clendenin began by reading a text from what he said he believed to be the only copy in the world of the New Testament for which Mr. Greeley set the type in his printer days. In the prayer Dr. Clendenin said:

"We thank Thee for the life and work of him whose image and memorial we here this day unveil. We thank Thee for his stainless and upright life, for his clear vision of duty, for his fearless loyalty to what he believed to be the truth, for his unflinching devotion to the cause of the slave and his undying hatred of all tyranny and of all injustice and wrong.

"We pray Thee, Almighty God, that as this memorial shall stand here through the years to come, men may see in it the image of an honest and fearless life, and that discouraged hearts, as they pass by, may find new courage in this silent presence and may see in it how neither poverty nor obscurity, loneliness nor misunderstanding, need dismay a man who strives for the best, in the fear of God and with the gifts that God has given him."

John I. D. Bristol, president of the Chappaqua Historical Society, then delivered an address telling of the place of Mr. Greeley in history and of the movement that resulted in the erection of the monument.

"The man whose earthly immortality we are seeking today to perpetuate," he said, "by the unveiling of this magnificent monument gave utterance to many great truths."

From his twenty-first year, in 1834, when the first number of 'The New Yorker' was issued, down through the seven years subsequent to April 10, 1841, the birthday of 'The New York Tribune,' and especially in the columns of that widely known publication, the intellectual and moral supremacy of Horace Greeley was manifest in utterances that were peculiarly his own, and these utterances had much to do with the real progress that humanity has made.

"As the mind of Horace Greeley was chiefly manifested through his higher faculties, his talents were naturally associated with the great economic reforms of the day. Had Mr. Greeley lived in our time, we feel that he would have been chiefly noted in two directions—the radical reformation of our currency and as an advocate of universal peace."

The monument, which cost about \$22,000 to erect, was carried out without government aid, said Mr. Bristol, being the result of the love and reverence of almost two hundred people. In the list of contributors, he said, were folk from all over the country, rich and poor, young and old, men and women, and both native and foreign born citizens.

Marsden G. Scott, president of 'Big Six' Typographical Union, praised Mr. Greeley for the advice he gave to his printers to form a union. Edith Dorothea Bodell, of the State Suffrage Association, spoke of Mr. Greeley's advocacy of woman suffrage. Perry Brevoort Turner, six years old, expressed the thanks of the Chappaqua school children for the memorial.

Other speakers were Jacob Erlich, Albert E. Henschel, the Rev. O. T. Barnes and Richard E. Day, representing the State Historical Society.

Mr. Day announced that \$1,500 had been appropriated by the state for the purpose of printing the addresses at the exercises, the history of the memorial, and pictures in book form to be sent to the libraries of the country.

The sculptor of the statue was William Ordway Partridge, and the pedestal was designed by William Henry Deacy.

Harding Makes Bow as Star.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Chicago, Feb. 3.—Lyn Harding this evening made his first American appearance as a star in "The Speckled Band" in the Studebaker Theatre, under the management of the Liebler Company.

Mr. Harding's part is that of Dr. Rybolt. The cast includes Rene Kelly, Anna Sutherland, H. F. Cooper, Cliff, A. Hylton Allen, Robert Vinlan and Edgar Lorton.

Pick Harvard Relay Runners.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 3.—The runners who will represent Harvard in the relay races at the Boston Athletic Association games on Saturday night were chosen after time trials today.

Bingham, Capper, Stone and Sock form the quartet that will meet Yale over the 3,120-yard distance. The two first named, with Barron and Biddle, will race Cornell in the 1,500-yard race.

Pennsylvania Relay Team.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3.—Three of the four members of the Pennsylvania two-mile relay team, that will race Dartmouth at the Boston Athletic Association games, were chosen today. They are Meredith, Kelly and Cross.

Further trial heats will be held between Bacon and Church, to decide who shall be the fourth member of the team.

AUGUSTUS KOOPMAN DEAD.

Etappes, Feb. 3.—The American painter, Augustus Koopman, died here today. He had been seriously ill for several months.

Augustus Koopman, who was born in Charlotte, N. C., in 1839, was the winner of many prizes, including the second Wamanager prize at Paris in 1875, the first Clark prize at Paris in 1878, and medals at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, 1893, and the St. Louis Exposition, 1904.

FEAR FOR WORKMEN'S BILL

Friends See Hostility in Move to Amend It.

Albany, Feb. 3.—An unexpected development of the Republican joint legislative conference to-night was the appointment of a committee of two Senators and three Assemblymen to consider the desirability of amending the workmen's compensation bill before its introduction into the Assembly and of formulating such changes as would make it acceptable to the Republican majority.

The committee so appointed is to consist of E. R. Brown, Republican leader, and another Senator to be named by him, and Assemblymen Hinman, Phillips and Sullivan. The friends of the measure express the fear that it is likely to emerge from this committee in such form as to be unacceptable to the Senate and Governor Glynn, thus imperiling its re-enactment.

The bill was repassed by the Senate today with four dissenting votes.

"GIVE US WORK." THEY CRY

Newark's Idle Hundreds Appeal in Vain to Mayor.

More than four hundred men marched on the Newark City Hall yesterday and asked the Mayor to provide work for them.

When told they could not see the Mayor the men gathered in front of the Broad street entrance and named a committee to represent them. This comprised Edward Radnor (chairman), Harry Joseph, Frederick Rudge, George Schultz and Theodore Kaiser.

After listening to their appeal Mayor Haussling expressed his sympathy, but declared he could do nothing. He advised them to send a deputation to the Board of Works meeting Thursday to explain their case.

MINE SUSPENSIONS OVER

Real Old-Fashioned Strike Worker's Weapon Hereafter.

Indianapolis, Feb. 3.—There will be no more suspension of work at the mines to hasten the deliberations of the joint conference of operators and miners toward reaching an agreement on the wage scale, according to a declaration approved today by the convention of the United Mine Workers of America.

"A real old-fashioned strike," as one delegate said, "will be the answer of the United Mine Workers if contracts are not negotiated."

JLTED BY RICH MAN, SHE ASKS \$500,000

Continued from first page.

Latin lover, she told him she would prefer that he would desist in his attentions to her.

But his was not the spirit of Dom Pedro, who abdicated when told to; instead Guinle laid new siege to the heart of Miss Borden—and conquered. She accepted his proposal and the wedding day was set for yesterday. However, instead of Guinle leading the young woman to the altar as his bride, Miss Borden had him led from his office by Deputy Sheriffs McDonnell and Zeitner.

The marriage might have taken place except for an urgent cable dispatch received by Guinle from his mother in Rio, in which she ordered him to come home at once, he having notified his family of his intended marriage. The young man showed this message to his inamorata, and she, fearing that he contemplated sailing to-day on the steamship Olympic for England, where he would embark for Brazil, caused his arrest so that he would be compelled to put up a bail bond as security for his appearance at the trial.

Miss Borden, to show she was acting in good faith and would be liable for the costs of the case if it went against her, put up a bond of \$55,000.

Felks at Home Said "Don't."

"Don't do it," was the text of a cable message which Guinle received from his brother, who also threatened that if the young man married he would be deposed from the firm. The message from his mother read: "Received your letter. Make no promises. Best to leave at once. We will talk it over here."

Guinle first met his ideal woman in May last, and, according to Miss Borden, he at once showed her marked attentions. He took her to places of amusement, and as the acquaintance grew his attentions became more ardent, until in July, two months after the first meeting, he was certain he could not live without his fair "Mona."

Miss Borden sailed for Europe on July 5 with her sister, Miss Violet Borden. The state of mind of the Brazilian over the temporary absence of Miss Borden is shown in this letter:

"My Darling and Sweet Mona: I am crazy. I don't know what to do without you. I have been crying since you left me all alone without a soul to console me. You are the only woman I ever loved, and am willing to do anything for you. Darling, you are my love, my soul and my life. Come to me. I am sure I will make you happy. I adore you, darling. O. Guinle."

Miss Borden remained on the other side only six days. Then she returned to New York "at the earnest solicitation of the defendant," she says, contained in cable messages and wireless dispatches. And when she got back here, there was Guinle on the dock to meet her. From that time until October, Miss Borden says, Guinle was seldom out of her company, except when he was attending to his business affairs, and his attentions were "more marked than ever."

It was in that month that Miss Borden tried to discourage the Brazilian, telling him that she preferred that he would desist from showing her any further attentions. But Guinle was not so easily discouraged. That same evening he called the young woman on the telephone, urging her to meet him the following day. When they met Guinle proposed marriage. And Miss Borden—why, she consented.

To all their friends and acquaintances the couple announced their engagement. They even went to the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, where they requested Father Sheridan to announce the banns in the church, which was done, Miss Borden says. The priest also took the records of the

couple, which showed that Guinle was twenty-seven years old. The age of Miss Borden is omitted by her, but as she is suing in her own name, it is a safe assumption that she is not a minor.

But that the course of love, whether true or otherwise, seldom runs smoothly is shown in the record of the Guinle-Borden courtship. There were quarrels, and letters which the impetuous Brazilian wrote to the calm American girl said his "heart was breaking" because she said she hated him. He said he loved her better than himself. He spoke in affectionate terms of her "beautiful face and wonderful personality."

"You are my ideal of women, and I love you," he said. And then, with the predilection of a young man of fortune, he endowed Miss Borden with "millions and millions" of kisses.

Guinle notified his family in Rio of his engagement, and declaring that he was free to do as he liked, he announced that he was going to marry Miss Borden whether his family objected or not. But there was objection from Guinle's mother, and he paid heed to it. And when he received the message from his brother he notified his fiancée what a great blow it was to him to have to obey his family. He said under the circumstances it would be impossible for him to marry. He asked for forgiveness, and promised to be Miss Borden's best friend.

Millions to Spend. Miss Borden explained in her affidavit that Eduardo Pallasin Guinle, father of the man she says jilted her, was one of the richest men in Brazil. He died about a year ago, leaving an estate from which the son's share would be \$5,000,000. Also Guinle told her that one Senhor Gaffre, who was a partner of his father, had left him \$1,000,000. Frequently, said Miss Borden, the scion of the distinguished family told her that his firm owned \$35,000,000 worth of commercial property in railways, telephone, power and light companies. Guinle pays \$600 a month for his apartment in the Ansonia, according to Miss Borden.

CHICAGO WOMEN REHEARSING REGISTRATION.



Scores of business women on their way to work were among those registering early. Many accompanied their husbands to the places of registration, and all seemed pleased at the opportunity of becoming a registered voter.

Acting as judges and clerks of election for the first time in the history of Chicago, approximately seven hundred women assisted in registering the new voters. In the hope of getting a big registration as an argument for the further extension of the franchise, woman suffrage leaders polled nearly all the 1,572 voting precincts in the city. Nearly fifty thousand women, organized under political parties, non-partisan suffrage associations and women's clubs, worked to-day to get the names of the unorganized women on the registration books.

OBJECTS TO ARMS IN LABOR DISPUTES

Secretary Wilson Favors Legislation to Regulate Use of Soldiery.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Protest against the use of firearms and the employment of armed guards and private detectives in labor disputes and strikes was made by Secretary W. B. Wilson, of the Department of Labor, in his first annual report submitted to-day to President Wilson. He recommends that Congress enact legislation "within its constitutional limitations to regulate this business in the interest of public peace and order."

"The use of firearms," says Secretary Wilson, "in a species of private warfare in connection with labor strikes calls for serious consideration. Groups of men on both sides, without military or police authority for it, have used firearms with fatal effect in the coal strike in Southern Colorado. These arms and the ammunition have doubtless been procured through interstate commerce, and many of the armed men are said to have been imported into Colorado from other states through a business concern engaged commercially across state lines in supplying corporations with an armed and trained private soldiery or police in numbers running into hundreds and even thousands."

On relations of capital and labor Secretary Wilson takes advanced ground. "The relation of employer and wage earner," says he, "is no longer personal or individual," because both employers and operatives act in groups.

"It is obvious," the report says, "that this method of employment, generally necessary for success in modern industry, may give to employers great contractual advantages over wage earners. Unless wage earners also act collectively through their own agents they are often at a practical disadvantage. Employers who act collectively in hiring wage earners are often averse to dealing with agents of wage earners who collectively offer their services. They desire to contract with wage earners individually. It is upon this point that labor disputes frequently spring up and become acute. In most instances in which employers accord workmen practical recognition of the right of collective bargaining which they themselves exercise fair relations are maintained."

It is suggested that Congress clearly define the functions of the Department of Labor in the mediation of labor disputes and vote an appropriation adequate to meet the requirements of mediation work. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, 1,197,782 immigrants came to this country, an increase of 259,720 over the previous year. Of these 588,355 were between fourteen and forty-four years of age, 147,158 were under fourteen and 64,379 were forty-five or over. Twenty-six per cent of the aliens admitted were totally illiterate. The bulk of the immigration came from the countries of Southern and Eastern Europe, only 15 per cent coming from Northern and Western Europe.

While the immigration increased 43 per cent during the last year, the number of exclusions of arriving aliens increased only 24 per cent, due, the report indicates, to the financial and physical inability of the Bureau of Immigration properly to supervise the great number of arriving aliens.

Under existing arrangements, of the 6,850 Japanese who applied for admission during the year eighty-eight were excluded. Difficulties in enforcing the so-called Chinese exclusion law are discussed by Mr. Wilson, with a view to the enactment of additional legislation and the getting of more money with which to protect the borders of the country. It is said that Chinese continually are being smuggled across both the northern and southern borders, and that they come to the ports of entry as "merchants," "students," "natives" and "sons of natives," when they really are laborers.

SHIFTS BLAME FOR DEATH

Christian Science Not at Fault, 'Tis Said—Bail Given.

In the case of Mrs. Darwin McLintock, a Christian Science practitioner, and John C. Wessell, who are accused of criminal negligence in the death from diphtheria of Wessell's nineteen-months-old child, bail in \$1,000 each was accepted yesterday by William J. Flynn, Coroner in The Bronx.

The father denies that there was neglect in the case and that he permitted his children to spread the disease in the classroom of Public School 49.

If Cornell Wilson, of the publication committee of the Christian Science Church, issued last night a statement which in part reads:

"The admissions reluctantly made by physicians called by Coroner Flynn to testify in the case of Louis Francis Wessell, proved conclusively that certain deductions made by one of the physicians reflecting upon Christian Science were unfounded, misleading and calculated to prejudice the public mind."

130,000 CHICAGO WOMEN REGISTER

Continued from first page.

their names on the voting sheets, until the books in several precincts resembled a social register more than an election document.

Complaint Against One.

Complaint against a woman judge in the 2d Precinct of the 1st Ward was made to Judge Owens following the removal of two men election officials and their sentencing to jail for sixty days. It was told the court that the woman named was not a resident of the precinct. Judge Owens overruled the complaint.

"I have authorized this woman judge's presence," said the court. "The men do not want the women in the polling places, and they pretend that the law holds that women must be residents of the precinct. My ruling is different, however."

Women in registering do not have to declare any party affiliation. That they will have to do in the primary election on February 24. In the April 7 election women who registered to-day may vote for whatever party they elect. It is only in the primary that the partisan idea is drawn.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Jewell, registering together in the 20th Precinct of the 23d Ward, had some fun at the expense of each other.

"You aren't a woman," said one of the judges, smilingly, as Mr. Jewell hesitated when asked his age.

"Well, I'm pretty near one now," he retorted, as he glanced at his wife. "However, I'm forty-seven. I'm glad my wife's coming up next, for I don't know her age and now I'm going to find out what it is."

He learned that Mrs. Jewell was thirty-seven years old.

Older Than She Thought.

It took figuring to convince Mrs. Winifred Mathews, of No. 832 West 32d street, that she had misstated her age. When asked she said that she was fifty-six years old.

"When were your born?" was the next question.

"In 1846," came the reply.

"Then," after a pause, "you are sixty-eight years old."

A discussion followed, Mrs. Mathews refusing to allow her age to be put on the register as sixty-eight. Mrs. Josephine Maloney, a clerk of election, finally convinced her that she was older than she thought.

"What is your age?" asked Mrs. Anna Putnam, of No. 4455 North Racine avenue, Progressive clerk in the 25th precinct of the 25th ward, of a well dressed woman who appeared in the polling place at No. 1155 Wilson avenue.

The prospective voter leaned over the table and whispered an inaudible reply in Mrs. Putnam's ear. When asked her name she refused to give it, and Mrs. Putnam also kept silent, saying that she could not give out the names from the records.

Mrs. Harrison's Speech.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison, accompanied by Mrs. Harrison, their cook, housemaid and chauffeur, appeared to register in a basement on Barry avenue. When Mrs. Harrison had registered she made what was perhaps her first political speech, after saying she was fifty-two years old.

"I shall certainly vote Election Day,"

SUFFRAGE PLEA FOR COMMITTEE

Democratic Caucus of House Decides "Votes for Women" Is a State Issue.

FOLLOWS PRESIDENT'S "HANDS OFF" POLICY

Heflin, Foe of "Cause," Presents Resolution, Which Is Carried by 123 to 55.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 3.—The House Democrats voted in caucus to-night that woman's suffrage is not a national issue, declined to order the report of a resolution from the Rules Committee authorizing the creation of a separate House committee on woman's suffrage.

The action of the House Democrats probably will be far-reaching in effect and will bring down upon the party opposition of woman suffrage leaders in which now have the vote. President Wilson's policy of "hands off" was virtually followed by the Democrats to-night, by a vote of 123 to 57 they refused to recognize the suffrage movement even the extent of creating a House committee to which might be referred all bills relating to the "cause."

Representative Heflin, of Alabama, a stout foe of the suffragists, offered a substitute resolution which the caucus adopted. The caucus convened to consider the Baker resolution, which had sidetracked by the Rules Committee, and the new committee desired the suffragists. Mr. Heflin, the champion of the "anti-suffrage," pushed aside the Baker resolution by offering a substitute resolution, which was adopted amid shouts of approval.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the caucus that the question of woman's suffrage is a state and not a federal question."

Democrats of the Rules Committee met in conference and turned down a proposal by a vote of 4 to 3. Representatives Hardwick, Garrett, Campbell, Goldfogle opposing the new committee. Representatives Henry, Poff and advocating its creation.

At a subsequent meeting of the committee, with Representatives Merrill and Goldfogle absent, the stood four to four, and the resolution remained in the committee.

The vote for the Heflin substitute—Abercrombie, Adamson, Aiken, Anshberry, Ashbrook, Bailey, Baltz, Bell, Barnhart, Bartlett, Bathrick, Bell (Ga.), Booth, Borchers, Brodie, Brodick, Brown (W. Va.), Buchanan (Tex.), Burgess, Burnes (S. C.), Callaway, Candier, Carr, Carr (Fla.), Clark (Mo.), Cline, Conroy, Cox, Cullip, Dent, Dinsion, Dies, Diferderfer, Dixon, Dooling, Doughton, Driscoll, Edwards, Edgipal, Faison, Flood (Va.), Gard, Garrett (Ga.), Garrett (Tex.), Gittins, Glass, Gordon, Graham, Gregg, Gudder, Hammond, Hardwick, Hay, Heflin, Henry, Hensley, Holland, Howard, Hull, Humphreys, Johnson, Key, Kinkel, Kitchin, Lazzari, (Ga.), Lee (Penn.), Leshier, Levy, Loft, Loneragan, Morrison, Moss, Mur (Okla.), O'Brien, Oldfield, Padgett, Palmer, Park, Patten, Post, Quinn, Burns, Rellly (Wis.), Rothmel, Rube, Rucker, Russell, Sams, Shackelford, Sisson, Stanley, Stearns, Stephens (Miss.), Talbot, Talcott, Taylor (Ark.), Ten Eyck, Ten Underwood, Vaughan, Walker, Watson, Weaver, White, Wilson (N. Y.), Witherspoon and Wills.

Against the Heflin substitute—Baker, Brown (New York), Bunker (Illinois), Carey, Church, Connor (Sas), Crosser, Decker, Dietrich, Doyle, Donohoe, Doolittle, Evans, Fitzgerald, Foster, Francis, George, Gilmore, Hayden, Hayden, Kettner, Kinkaid, Levy, Lobeck, Logue, McAndrew, Mc Dermott, Metz, Mitchell, Neely (Va.), O'Hair, O'Shaunessy, Peter, Rainey, Raker, Reed, Rellly (Conn.), Sabath, Scully, Seldondridge, Smith, Smith (Maryland), Smith (N. York), Stevens (New York), Stone, Stringer, Taylor (Colorado), Taylor (N. York), Thomas, Thompson, Townsend, Williams.

A set of the Aldine edition of the British poets, in fifty-three volumes, brought \$10 yesterday, the highest price, at the sale of the Edward Payson Tenny Library at the American Art Galleries. N. C. Bartley was the purchaser. The total of the session was \$42.

It was announced that the mantels and andirons belonging to the House of Adams collection, which were to have been on exhibition yesterday, arrived too late and would be shown to-day with the rest of that collection, the sale of which begins on Friday afternoon of this week.

George D. Smith bought about all the important Bret Harte items at the evening session. These were part of the library of the late Thomas Hitchcock. Smith gave \$735 for the original manuscript of "Thankful Blossom." For the manuscript of "My Friend the Tramp" he paid \$250. "A Sleeping Car Experience," signed "Bret Harte," \$195; "At Five o'Clock in the Morning," \$140; and "The Man Who Had Been Shot," \$135, a total of \$1,465 for the five. The total of the sale, which closed last night, was \$10,065.

\$170 for Aldine Editions.

The father of four small children, deprived of use of an arm by an accident, is being taught chair caning. His family is being helped by their church society. The Charity Organization Society asks for \$25 a month more for two months. The society acknowledges, with thanks, the following contribution from a "Tribune Reader": R. F. B. \$1.

Poor Family Needs Help.

The father of four small children, deprived of use of an arm by an accident, is being taught chair caning. His family is being helped by their church society. The Charity Organization Society asks for \$25 a month more for two months. The society acknowledges, with thanks, the following contribution from a "Tribune Reader": R. F. B. \$1.

Why you may not steal the fruits of another's enterprise in the way of publicity, discussed by an expert in The Tribune next Sunday.

"Bret Harte's Heathen Chinese had nothing on commercial pirates for the variety of his tricks," says

Oscar M. Wolff

in the first of his four articles on the legal aspect of advertising. He tells of the constant warfare going on to protect advertisers who establish reputations for their products, and shows how the law has kept pace with commerce to prevent tricksters from profiting at the expense of others.

Your Neighbor's Advertising

Why you may not steal the fruits of another's enterprise in the way of publicity, discussed by an expert in The Tribune next Sunday.

"Bret Harte's Heathen Chinese had nothing on commercial pirates for the variety of his tricks," says

Oscar M. Wolff

in the first of his four articles on the legal aspect of advertising. He tells of the constant warfare going on to protect advertisers who establish reputations for their products, and shows how the law has kept pace with commerce to prevent tricksters from profiting at the expense of others.

Why you may not steal the fruits of another's enterprise in the way of publicity, discussed by an expert in The Tribune next Sunday.

"Bret Harte's Heathen Chinese had nothing on commercial pirates for the variety of his tricks," says

Oscar M. Wolff

in the first of his four articles on the legal aspect of advertising. He tells of the constant warfare going on to protect advertisers who establish reputations for their products, and shows how the law has kept pace with commerce to prevent tricksters from profiting at the expense of others.

Why you may not steal the fruits of another's enterprise in the way of publicity, discussed by an expert in The Tribune next Sunday.

"Bret Harte's Heathen Chinese had nothing on commercial pirates for the variety of his tricks," says

Oscar M. Wolff

in the first of his four articles on the legal aspect of advertising. He tells of the constant warfare going on to protect advertisers who establish reputations for their products, and shows how the law has kept pace with commerce to prevent tricksters from profiting at the expense of others.

Why you may not steal the fruits of another's enterprise in the way of publicity, discussed by an expert in The Tribune next Sunday.

"Bret Harte's Heathen Chinese had nothing on commercial pirates for the variety of his tricks," says

Oscar M. Wolff

in the first of his four articles on the legal aspect of advertising. He tells of the constant warfare going on to protect advertisers who establish reputations for their products, and shows how the law has kept pace with commerce to prevent tricksters from profiting at the expense of others.

Why you may not steal the fruits of another's enterprise in the way of publicity, discussed by an expert in The Tribune next Sunday.

"Bret Harte's Heathen Chinese had nothing on commercial pirates for the variety of his tricks," says

Oscar M. Wolff